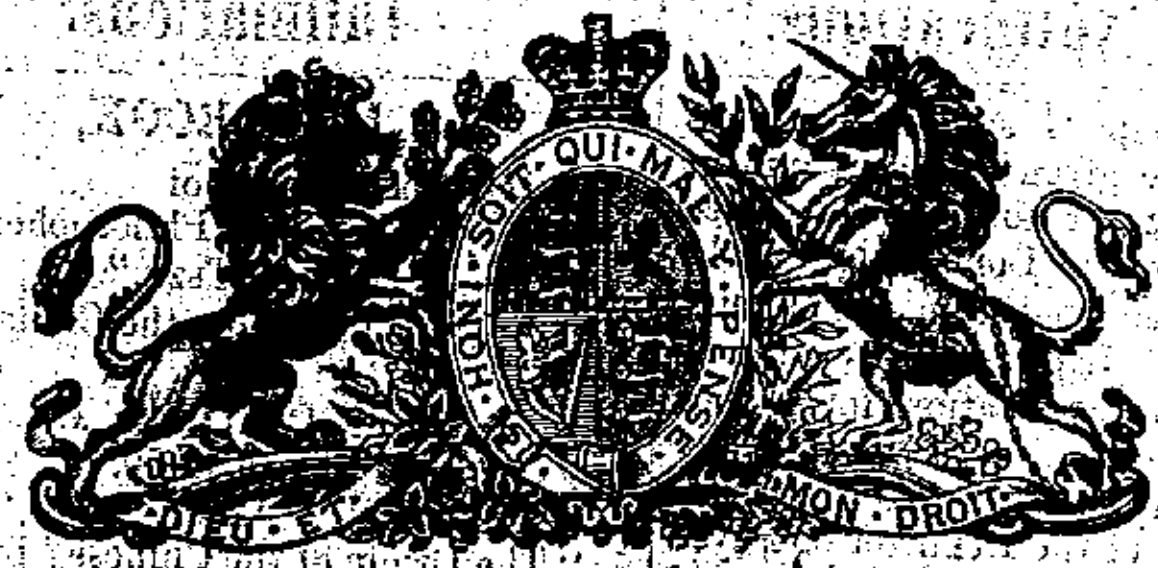


CHINA



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

Vol. XXV. No. 1921

號四月八年九十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 4TH AUGUST, 1869.

日七廿月六年巳已治同

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON: F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street. GOSBORNE STREET, 30,
Old Bailey. GOSBORNE & GOSBORNE, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C. BATES HENDY & CO.,
4 Old Bailey, E.C.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND: GOSBORNE & GOSBORNE, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally: W. H. BATES, San
Francisco.
CHINA: GOSBORNE, DROWN & CO. Agents,
Globe & Co. Pootung, Thompson &
Co. Shanghai, BIELFIELD & KELLY,
Globe & Co.

Departures.

Aug. 4, 1869, for Saigon.
4, 1869, for Macao.
4, 1869, for Bangkok.
4, 1869, for Tientsin.

Entertainments.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

THE Amateur 76th Shillingshire Regt.,
beg to announce that they have been
granted permission to perform in the
Theatricals, Hongkong, on the
2nd, 3rd and 4th August, 1869. Also that
the whole of the scenery and Properties
recently destroyed have been entirely
renewed under the careful supervision of
Sergeant G. E. MYNUNG, Scenic Artist, and
they trust that on this occasion they may
be supported by the Public.

PROGRAMME.

Drum in Two Acts, Entitled
"THE GIPSY FARMER."
Followed by
(Semi-Opera) Messrs GOSBORNE and KELLY.
The whole to conclude with
The Laughable Farce in one Act, Entitled
"THE ARRA BELLE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Front Seats, \$2.00
Second Seats, 1.00
Back Seats, 0.50

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO

SWATOW, AMOY, FOCHOW,
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

H. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship.
"FORMOSA."

will leave for the above places, at 4 P.M.
TO-MORROW, the 5th Instant, instead
of at the time previously advertised.

W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 4, 1869.

ONE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished,

situated on a First Story, Wyndham
Street, near to the American Consulate,
having a Verandah and all the view of the
Harbour.

Apply to "A. X." care of the Office of
this paper.

Hongkong, August 3, 1869.

NAGASAKI PATENT SLIP.

THIS SLIP is now available for docking
Ships of 1,200 Tons or under, and all
work connected therewith, as also in the
SHIPWRIGHTS, JOINERS, BOAT-
BUILDERS, SPAR-MAKERS, and general
departments is under experienced En-
gineer Superintendence. The SLIP has
been most substantially constructed, in a
perfectly land-locked and secure position,
and has been pronounced by competent au-
thority as equal to any existing works of
the same kind.

Charges for three days use of the Slip,
One Dollar per ton, and all labour, mate-
rial, &c., supplied on moderate terms. For
further information, apply to

GLOVER & Co.,
Managers.

Nagasaki, Japan.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND CALL of \$100 per Share
will become due at the Office of the
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration on the 30th Instant, where
Receipts for the payment thereof will be
granted.

Interest at the rate of 15% per annum will
be charged after the above date.

N. B.—The Scrip Receipts for the FIRST
CALL, as well as those above referred to,
will be exchanged for Share Certificates of
the Company as soon as the necessary forms
are received from England, due notice of
which will be given to the Shareholders.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, June 14, 1869.

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS

AND OTHERS.

SULPHURIC ACID can be supplied
in quantities to suit purchasers.

GEO. GLASSE,
Victoria Dispensary.

Hongkong, July 21, 1869.

New Advertisements.

TO LET.

THAT beautifully situated residence
BOULDER LODGE,
with possession from 15th August, Stables
and Cook-house attached.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, August 2, 1869.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

On Redhill Terrace, newly furnished
with good English-made FURNITURE.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, August 2, 1869.

TO LET.

THE very conveniently situated HOUSE,
No. 1, in Gaine Road, commanding a
splendid view of the Harbour. It contains
eight Rooms, Stabling for two Ponies, and
the necessary Out-houses. Gas and Water
are laid on all over the house.

For Particulars, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, July 2, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the
late Mr. HENRY DAVIS MARGESSON
in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last;
and Mr. MARGESSON, LYNN & MARGESSON
was admitted a partner therein on 1st July.

MARGESSON & Co.,
Hongkong, August 2, 1869.

A GENTLEMAN is desirous to take

Spanish Lessons.

Apply to "C." care of China Mail Office,
Hongkong, July 24, 1869.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER

OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Cham-
ber will be held on Monday week, the
9th August, at 3.30 P.M., to receive the
Report of the Committee and statement of
Account for the half-year ended middle of
May last; and also for the purpose of elect-
ing a Chairman, and discussing such mat-
ters of interest as may be brought forward.

By order,
J. W. WOOD,
Secretary.

Club Chambers,
Friday, July 30, 1869.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER

OF COMMERCE.

THE Market Circulars, prepared by the
Chamber, will in future be sent
late on the afternoon of the day preceding
the departure of the fortnightly P. & O.
Mail steamers. Subscribers are requested to
send for their copies between the hours of
4 P.M. and midnight.

J. W. WOOD,
Secretary.

Club Chambers,
Friday, July 30, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE Adjoined General MEETING of
Members of the HONGKONG ASSO-
CIATION, will be held on THURSDAY, the 5th
August next, at 8 P.M. at the Rooms of the
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

By order of the Committee,
T. G. LINSTED,
Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, July 27, 1869.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN Pursuance of the Provisions of the 32d
Article of Association, an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of
Shareholders will be held at the Office of
the Company, Club Chambers, at 3 P.M.
on TUESDAY, the 17th August, for the
purpose of taking into consideration the
Adviseability of Changing the 30th, 31st and
32nd Articles of Association of the Com-
pany.

By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 20, 1869.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from 1st to the
17th August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 24, 1869.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of
the Shareholders will be held at the
Office of the Company, Club Chambers, at
3.30 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 17th August,
for the purpose of receiving the Statement of
Accounts, the Report of the Directors and
for declaring a Dividend.

By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 20, 1869.

New Advertisements.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ord-
inary Half-yearly MEETING of the
Shareholders in this Company will be held
in the Hotel on SATURDAY, the 21st
August next, at three o'clock p.m., to
receive the statement of accounts with the
report of the Directors, and for the election
of Directors and Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 31, 1869.

TRANSPARENT TRIUMPHAL

ARCHES.

And other DECORATIONS
For the approaching visit of
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

HE Undersigned is now prepared to
execute orders for the above. All
information in reference thereto, can be
obtained from

Messrs WILSON & SAWAY,
JOHN B. HOLLAND,
Senior Artists &c.

Hongkong, July 5, 1869.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents at this Port for the

Grant's Trans-Mongolian Tele-
graphic Line,

VIA KATCHA.

Bag to state that Telegrams are always de-
patched once (and often twice) a week from
Shanghai. Messages have been delivered
in London within 18 days from date they
left Shanghai, and therefore time could be
saved by people patronizing the above line.

FISSELD & Co.,
Hongkong, July 7, 1869.

PEARCE AND VINEY,

(Late of Greville's Telegraph Company.)
39 WILLIAM STREET, MELBOURNE.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTING, AND
GENERAL AGENTS.

AGENTS IN ALL THE COASTING
AT Galle, Lough, New York, &c.

DR. VARNUM D. COLLINS,

HOLDING a Diploma from the Philadel-
phia Dental College, resumes the
practice of his profession at Hongkong.
Office and Residence, 59, Wyndham Street,
but patients visited at their homes if de-
sired. All diseases of the teeth treated,
and artificial work inserted on gold, silver,
vulcanite and Allen's continuous gum.

Hongkong, June 14, 1869.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY,

Spring Gardens.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

MODUGALL & CO., ENGINEERS,
BOLTON, MARSHES, BRASS AND IRON
FOUNDERS, SHIP SMITHS, AND GENERAL
WORKERS.

Boilers made and repaired, for prices of
New Boilers, apply at the Works, Spring
Gardens.

Hongkong, July 1, 1869.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned have removed their
AUCTION SALES DEPARTMENT to the
Premises lately occupied by Messrs
RAY & CO., Queen's Road Central.

Goods received for Auction Sales will be
fully covered by Fire Insurance, for which
no extra charge is made.

STORAGE to be had on very moderate
Terms.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.,
Hongkong, July 23, 1869.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF

HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—RUSTOMJI DADABHOY, of
Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
Merchant, having been adjudged Bankrupt
under a Petition for adjudication of Bank-
ruptcy, filed in the Supreme Court on the
Twentieth day of May, 1869, a Public Sit-
ting for the said Bankrupt to pass his last
examination, and make application for his
discharge, will be held before the Honorable
John Smale, Esquire, Chief Justice of the
said Court, at the Supreme Court House,
Victoria, Hongkong, on Friday, the Twen-
tieth day of August, 1869, at the hour of
Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

At this Meeting proof of the Debts of
the Creditors will be received.

Frederick Sowley Hoffman, Esquire, is the
Official Assignee, and Mr. Francis Innes
Hasland is the Solicitor acting in the
Bankruptcy.

Hongkong, July 6, 1869.

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, Deceased.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testa-
ment of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, formerly
of Hongkong and lately of Acton, deceased,
having been granted to the Undersigned,
one of the Executors in the said Will named,
All persons indebted to the said Estate
are hereby required to pay the amount of
their debts forthwith. Persons having
Claims against the Estate are hereby re-
quired to send in particulars of their Claims
to the Undersigned, at the Office of Messrs
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., or to HENRY C.
CALDWELL, Esquire, Solicitor, on or before
the 31st day of January, 1870, after which
date no Claims will be received or admitted.

Dated Hongkong, 9th day of July, 1869.

R. E. BAKER,
Executor.

Hongkong, July 30, 1869.

New Advertisements.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO

STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, SEASON
TICKETS to and from Macao (not
transferable) will be issued for \$45 for the
term of three months.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, July 24, 1869.

PER OVERLAND MAIL.

MISS ROSE has just received a choice
assortment of Black and Colored
SILKS, BAREGE, Fancy and Muslin
DRESSES.

BIBBONS, Velvet and Dress TRIM-
MINGS in great variety.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Child-
ren's BOOTS and SHOES.

WILLINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Catholic Chapel.

Hongkong, June 4, 1869.

JUST RECEIVED.

SYRUPS.

consisting of: Groselles, Framboise,
Rose, Lime, Vinsage, Orange,
&c. &c.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, July 21, 1869.

SUGAR DEPOT.

No. 25, Wellington Street.

THE Undersigned have this day opened
the above Establishment for the sale
of the most REFINED SUGAR, Golden Syrup,
and molasses for ship and Family use.

For particulars as to the prices and qual-
ities, apply at the above depot.

WARE, SMITH & Co.,
Hastings, July 16, 1869.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public
Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 5th August, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at
his Sale Rooms, Commercial Bank Build-
ings—

200 cases Claret.

200 cases Holland Gin, each 15
bottles.

100 cases Old Tom.

White Lead, Zinc, Green, Red, and
Black Paints.

10 cases American Tobacco.

150 boxes Yellow Soap.

A quantity of fancy Toilet Soap.

50 doz. Lavender Water.

200 feet Gilt Moulding.

50 doz. Cards, Children's Knives,
Forks and Spoons.

10 doz. Silk Umbrellas.

4 cases Ham.

15 pails Coffee.

20 gross Steel Pens.

Pocket Knives, Scarfs, Ties, Ging-
hams, &c., &c., &c.

(For account of the concerned.)
Ex ship "Carmarthenshire,"
(More or less damaged by sea water.)

1 case 25 cents Felt Hats.

1 case 30 cents Felt Hats.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.17.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 3, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-
structions to sell by Public Auc-
tion, on

SATURDAY,

the 14th day of August, 1869, at Noon,
on the Premises—

By order of the Mortgagee, under
power of sale contained in the Deed of
Mortgage—

All that piece or parcel of GROUND,
Messages and Premises, situate on the
Praya East and known as Marine
Lot No. 197, held for an unexpired
term of 999 years, at the annual Crown
Rent of \$308.54. The Lot contains
Four substantial and well-built Granite
Gonowies, the whole of which are let.

Particulars will be furnished before
the day of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the pur-
chase money to be paid on the fall of the
hammer, and the balance on completion
of the deed of transfer, the expenses of
which to be paid by the purchaser.

The Property to be at the risk of the
purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 30, 1869.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-
structions to sell by Public Auc-
tion, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 11th day of August, at 12 o'clock,
on the premises, by order of the Mort-
gagee, under a power of sale contained
in the De



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles,
and Southampton;

Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.
The **PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP** COMPANY'S Steamship
"EMBU," Captain J. C. BARR, with
Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie,
and Cargo, will leave this for the above
places, on THURSDAY, the 5th August
at 9 A.M.

PARCELS and CARGO will be received
on board until Noon, and SPECIE until
4 P.M. on the 4th August.

For particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PARCELS
ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and
Value of the Packages for the Overseas House
is required by the Egyptian Government, and
must be delivered by the Shipper, in the Com-
pany's Agents, with the Bill of Lading, to the
Consulate-General, for any detention in
proceedings which may happen from incorrect-
ness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bill of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, July 30, 1869.

NOTICE
COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES
RITIMES DES MESSAGERIES
IMPERIALES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA,
MARSAILLES.

BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,
COCHIN, AND CALCUTTA.

The Company's Steamship "DON-
MAN," Commandant MELAN, will
leave this Port for the above places,
with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, on THURSDAY, the 12th
August at Noon.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and
accepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
P.M. of the 11th, Specie and Parcels until
5 P.M. of the 11th. (Parcels are not to be
sent on board; they must be left at the
Company's Office.)

For particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the Company's Office,
Hongkong. **CONTENTS AND VALUE**
OF PARCELS ARE REQUIRED.

O. BERTRAND, Principal Agent,
Hongkong, July 26, 1869.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH V. & MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.

STEAMERS of this line will be despatched
as follows:

Great Republic	August 19.
Admiral	Sept. 18.
China	Oct. 18.
Great Republic	Nov. 18.
Admiral	Dec. 18.

A Steamer will leave Shanghai on or
about same date, connecting at Yokohama
with above-named steamer.

Passengers ticketed through to California,
Mexico, Central and South America, the
Atlantic States, and to England or France,
both via New York and by lines from Pa-
nama and Aspinwall.

Letters and telegrams issued at a reduction of
10% upon the whole amount for the round
voyage.

Connections are made at Panama with
Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Cen-
tral and South America, at Aspinwall with
the Royal West India Mail Line, at West
India, and Pacific Steamship Company,
(Limited), and the French Transatlantic
Company, and at New York, with the
various lines to Europe.

Tickets issued for the following Steamship Lines: Lunan,
National, General Transatlantic Co., New
York and Havre Steamship Co., New York
and Bremen Steamship Co., and North
German Lloyd.

For further information, apply at the
Agency of the Company, Praya West,
GEO. E. LANE,
Hongkong, February 16, 1869.

Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS BY THE "EMBU."

The Contract Packet "EMBU" will
be dispatched with the usual Mails
for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the
5th August, at 9 A.M. and the Post
Office will be open for the reception of
Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration,
Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8
P.M. on the 4th August; Letters,
&c., may be posted in the night box
from 8 P.M. on the 4th August until
7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M.
on the 5th August will be chargeable
in addition to the usual postage, with
a **Late Fee** of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this
Office is 8 A.M. (and for Newspapers,
Books, or Patterns 7 A.M. on the 5th
August).

Further, late Letters (but Letters only) ad-
dressed to the United Kingdom and
Marseilles or to Singapore, may be
posted on board the Packet from 8.30
to 9.00 A.M. on payment of a late fee
of 48 cents; and, in addition to this
postage, after which no Letter can be
received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence
of Box Holders will be received at the
window and apart for the purposes, on
the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which pre-
payment is compulsory must be prepaid
in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently stamped Letters addressed to
the United Kingdom will be sent on,
charged with a fine of One Shilling in
addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 7 A.M. on the 5th
August will not be forwarded, unless
the late fee, as well as the postage is
prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped
addressed to places to which they can-
not be forwarded unpaid, will be open-
ed and returned to the writers as early
as possible, but no guarantee can be
given that such Letters, if posted after
8 P.M. on the 4th August will be re-
turned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the
upper right hand corner of the corre-
spondence, except in cases where they
may be used in payment of "Late Fees,"
when the Stamp or Stamps represent-
ing "Late Fees" or "Registration
Fees" should be placed on the lower left-
hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dol-
lar will be conducted in the Coins pre-
scribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and
the Ordinance of the 22nd January,
1864, and no other Coins, but those
therein specified will be received for
or given in change as fractional parts
of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made
in the current Dollars of the Colony or
Bank Notes.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order
Offices in the United Kingdom will be
granted until 5 P.M. on the 4th
August.

SAMUEL BARFF,
For the Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Hongkong,
July 30, 1869.

1.—On the 1st October next, and thence-
forward Money Orders will be issued at
this Office and at the Agencies thereof at
Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money
Order Offices in the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not
exceeding £10; at the rate of Exchange
Current for each Mail, and charged with
Commission according to the following
Scale, viz.:

For sums not exceeding £5	12
Above £5 and not exceeding £10	24
" 25	36
" 50	48
" 100	60

2.—No Money Order to include a frac-
tional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United King-
dom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange
at which Money Orders are being issued at
the time of their presentation.

4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700
Money Order Offices in the United King-
dom, showing the Counties in which they
are situated, are hung up for public refer-
ence at this Office, and also at Shanghai
and Yokohama.

5.—Applicants for Money Orders must
furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least,
the initial of one Christian name, both of
the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remit-
ter or Payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his or-
dinary title will be sufficient; if a firm, the
usual designation of such firm; such as
"Baring Brothers" will suffice; but the
more terse Messrs, such as "Messrs. Riv-
ington," or the name of a Company, tak-
ing under a title which does not consist of
the names of the persons composing it, such
as "Carroll & Co." is inadmissible.

6.—The Remitter on stating that the Order
is to be paid only through a Bank, to
have the option of giving or withdrawing
the name of the Payee; in such case, the
Order will be crossed in the same way that
Cheques are commonly crossed, when they
are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.—When an Order is presented through
a Bank, a receipt by any person will be
sufficient, provided the Order be crossed with
the name of the receiving Bank, and be
presented by some Person known to be in
the employ of such Bank.

8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money
Order to be affixed to the Order in the
place provided for the purpose. If the
Payee be unable to write he must sign the
receipt by making his mark in the presence
of a Witness, who must sign his name, with
his address in the presence of the Officer
who pays the Order.

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order
desire to receive payment in the Country in
which the Order was issued, at some other
Office than that in which the Order was
originally drawn, the transfer will be granted,
provided the Order be indorsed to the
Postmaster of the Office in which it was
drawn. In such case a new Order will be
issued, the Commission chargeable upon
which will be deducted from the amount of
the new Order.

10.—In the event of a Money Order
misleadingly or being lost, a duplicate will
be granted on a written application from
the Payee, (containing the necessary
particulars, and accompanied by an addi-
tional Commission) to the Office where the
Original Order was payable.

Post-Office Notifications.

11.—On the receipt of a similar applica-

tion, orders will be given to stop payment
of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed
Order. The additional Commission in the
last case will be deducted from the amount
of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be
presented with the application for a new
Order.

12.—But when it is desired that any
error in the name of the Remitter or Payee
should be corrected or that the amount of
a Money Order should be repaid to the
Remitter, or that a lapsed Order should be
renewed, the Order must be originally drawn,
application must be made to the Chief
Money Order Office of such Country. This
application must be accompanied by an
additional Commission, unless it have refer-
ence to a Lapsed Order, in which case the
Commission will be deducted from this
amount of the new Order.

13.—Replacement of an original, or
renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not be
made to the remitter until it has been ascer-
tained that the advice has been given
to the Office on which the Order was
originally drawn.

14.—Payment of an Order must be ob-
tained before the end of the Sixth Calendar
Month after that in which it was drawn,
for instance, if drawn in January, payment
must be obtained before the end of July,
otherwise the Order will become lapsed,
and a new Order (for which a second Com-
mission will be deducted from the amount
of the Order, will be charged) will become
necessary.

15.—If an Order be not paid before the
end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after
that in which it was drawn, for instance,
if drawn in January, and not paid before
the end of the following January, all claim
to the Money will be forfeited, unless
under peculiar circumstances, the Post
Office of the Country in which the Order
was drawn think proper to allow it.

16.—After once paying a Money Order
by whomsoever presented, the paying Office
will not be liable to any further claim. If
a wrong payment, however, be made owing
to negligence on the part of any Officer of
the Post Office, the Postmaster General of
the Country, in which the negligence
occurred, will, if he see fit, require the
Officer in fault to make good the loss.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless
the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater securi-
ty against fraud, and for the better work-
ing of the system generally will be made
as occasion may require.

19.—Should it appear that Money Orders
are used by mercantile men, or others,
either in the United Kingdom or at Hong-
kong, Shanghai, or Yokohama, for the
purpose of legalising bills of exchange, or
other bills, or for any other purpose, the
British or Colonial Post Office, as the case
may be, will consider the priority of in-
creasing the Commission, and will exercise
the power of wholly suspending for a time
the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

It is hereby notified for general informa-
tion that henceforward the Postage
chargeable on Books and Packages of Papers
addressed to the United States of America
transmitted via the United Kingdom will
be as follows, viz.:

Under 4 ounces, and not exceeding 8 ounces	12 cents.
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces	24 "
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces	36 "
Above 16 ounces and not exceeding 20 ounces	48 "
For every additional 4 oz.	12 "

2.—Under 4 ounces, and not exceeding 8 ounces 16 cents. || Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces | 32 " |
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces	48 "
Above 16 ounces and not exceeding 20 ounces	64 "
For every additional 4 oz.	16 "

3.—Proprietors of the Postage is compulsory
in each case.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, June 18, 1868.

CHAIR AND BOATHIRE.

The following Regulations for Street-
Chairs and Chair-Coolies, bear date Col-
onial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 2nd
April, 1868.

There are two Classes of Street Chairs,
Ordinary and Special.

All Street-Chairs may carry persons who
have engaged them up to, and about, half
past ordinary hours, but not for hire after
first gunfire (8 P.M.), nor Special Chairs
after midnight.

As Special Chairs are secured for a higher
sum (\$50) than Ordinary Chairs (\$25), it
is for the interest of the Public to engage
the former for their fares.

Each Street-Chair carries a Number, and
its Coolie a Badge each, bearing the same
Number as the Chair.

The Numbers and Coolies' Badges of
Special Chairs are White, (1 to 200).
The Numbers and Coolies' Badges of
Ordinary Chairs are Blue, (201 to 700).

When ground of Complaint arises against
any Street Chair-Coolie, the person ag-
grieved may either hand the offender over
to the Police, or send a memorandum of
the complaint and the Chair's Number to
the Registrar General.

When Street Chair-Coolies are suspected
of having retained missing property, the
Number of their Chair should be given to
the Registrar General at once without any
loss of time.

Each Street-Chair carries on the back of
its Number Board a Tariff of Fares con-
sented from the following:

CHAIRS OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.
Chairs, or Ordinary Publicity Boats,
Half hour, 12 cts.; Three hours, 50 cts.
Hour, 20 cts.; Six hours, 75 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), 1.00 dollar.
Night Fare (after 8 P.M.), 50 cts. extra.

Chairs Hire to Out Districts.
Beyond Victoria and back, 50 cts. per man.
To Stanley and back, 60 cts.

Victoria lies below the level of Robinson
Road, and includes all the town between
the Mint and the Western Slaughter House,
with the Race-course.

Licensed Drivers (each).
Hour, 8 cts.
Half day, 20 cts.
Day, 36 cts.

Intimations.

NEW BOOK.
"The Origin of the Chinese"
Translated from the Chinese
by JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, A.M.
Price \$1.50.

"The Origin of the Chinese" by the same
author: Price \$1.
Apply at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
or the London Mission House,
Hongkong, October 17, 1868.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BELATIE BUNGALOW,
Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,
FOR THE SALE OF THE FOLLOWING
CHINESE AND INDIAN COMMODITIES.

Prices.
Bengal Club Chutney Per hhd. \$25.
Lucknow Chutney Per hhd. \$25.
Cashmere Chutney Per doz. qts. 30s.
Pineapple Chutney Per doz. qts. 21s.
Col. Skinner's Chutney Per doz. qts. 20s.
Major Gray's Chutney Per doz. qts. 20s.
Pickled Mangoes, 100 in barrel 20s.
Mulligatawnie Paste Per hhd. \$25.
Curry Paste Per doz. qts. 30s.
Curry Powder Per lb. 4s.
Tamarind Fish, 100 slices in barrel 20s.
Tamarind Fish, 100 slices in barrel 20s.
Mango Fish, 100 slices in barrel 20s.
Smoked Mango Fish, 100 in tin 11s.
Chili Vinegar Per bottle 2s.
Cayenne Pepper Per bottle 2s.
JAMS AND JELLIES.
2-lb. time 1-lb. time.

Guava Jelly
Tippence Jam
Preserved Limes
Pineapple Jam
Pineapple Jelly
Preserved
Pickled Limes
Bael Preserve
Bengal Hump
N. B.—Chutneys, Curry Powders, and
Pastes, shipped in bulk to any quarter of
the Globe.

Payne and Co.,
Have always on hand a large Stock of
superior MAXIMA CIGARS, of all sizes.
Terms: Retailers, or reference in Cal-
cutta, to accompany order.
For orders over \$25, 10 per cent discount
will be allowed, all Goods free on board
in Calcutta.

FOR SALE.
AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.
THE FOLLOWING SETS OF THE "CHINA
MAIL" can be obtained, attached
in paper wrappers, at the rate of 25 cents
per copy viz.:

No. 11 sets complete from 11	\$3.50.
" 4 " " " 15	\$2.50.
" 4 " " " 16	\$2.25.

Also a few separate copies of Nos. 1, 2,
3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, and from 19 to 24.
O. A. SAINT.

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.

Trustees.
Hon. W. KESWICK, FORBES, Esq.
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**DONATIONS of Books, Periodicals, News-
papers, Clothes, &c., will be most
thankfully received.**
A. OVERBURY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 29, 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
THIS Medicine is universally admitted
to be the most efficacious remedy
known to the world. No preparation is so
suited to the climates of India and China
as this fine and invigorating medicine. It
is particularly adapted to the constitution
of European ladies, as it is never failing in
its effects in all diseases peculiar to females,
while those who are attenuated by the de-
bilitating effects of the above climates will
find in this wonderful remedy a kind of re-
freshment whereby they may insure a restora-
tion to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
The science of Medicine has never before
produced any remedy that can be compared
to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures
after all other means have failed, all
wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most
incurable skin diseases peculiar to the cli-
mates of India and China. It is the true
friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as cer-
tain old sores can be removed by it that
cannot be conquered by any other treat-
ment.
Hongkong, February 1, 1867.

Published weekly.—Subscription (Exclu-
sive of postage) 12 p. annuam; payable
in advance.

**SUPREME COURT
AND CONSULAR GAZETTE,**
AND
LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND
PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA
AND JAPAN.

THE Gazette is a General Weekly News-
paper containing Officially Revised Reports
of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular
Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in
Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes and
Queries on Legal points; Reports of Public
Meetings; News of the Week, Commercial
Summary, &c., &c.

Advertisements will be charged 1s. 10
per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50
cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent inser-
tion.
Shanghai, January, 1867.

Intimations.

**CHINESE PILOTAGE
SERVICE.**

**GENERAL REGULATIONS
WITH LOCAL RULES
FOR THE
PORT OF SWATOW.**

GENERAL REGULATION I.
I. By-Laws and Local Rules.

1.—By-Laws and Rules necessary for the
better ordering of pilotage matters at the
Port are to be drawn up by the Har-
bour Master in consultation with the Con-
suls and Chamber of Commerce, with whom
also it rests in the same way to fix the num-
ber of Pilots; tariff of charges, and define
the limits of the Pilotage ground.

2.—The number of Pilots for the Port of
Swatow shall be six.

3.—The Pilotage ground for the Port of
Swatow shall be off Bill Inlet to the lower
limit of the anchorage and abattoir Point.

4.—The rates of pilotage shall be as fol-
lows for all sized vessels between the limits
of the Pilotage ground: steamers or sailing
vessels, \$2.50 per foot English measurement,
To Harbour Pilot for Berthing or Unberth-
ing, 50 cents per foot English measure-
ment.

GENERAL REGULATION II.
II. Pilots—Individuals Eligible.

The subjects, citizens or protégés of Treaty
Powers shall, equally with Natives of China,
and without distinction of nationality, be
eligible for appointment when vacancies
occur by the Board of Appointment, sub-
ject to the General Regulations now issued,
and the By-Laws to be under them enforced
at the several Ports respectively.

GENERAL REGULATION III.
III. Board of Appointment, how to be
constructed.

The Board of Appointment shall consist
of the Harbour Master as President, the
Senior Pilot, and two persons whose
names shall be drawn by lot, by the Har-
bour Master, from a list prepared and pub-
lished by the Harbour Master in consulta-
tion with the Consuls and Chambers of
Commerce.

GENERAL REGULATION IV.
Vacancies: how to be filled up.

1.—Whenever there may be a vacancy
among the Pilots, it shall be duly notified in
the local press; and eight days afterwards
the Board of Appointment shall proceed to
fill it up by a competitive examination.

2.—The Board may refuse to admit to
the examination any one who, having once
been a Licensed Pilot, has had his License
withdrawn, and also any candidate who is
unable to procure Consular Certificates as
to Character, &c.

3.—The examination shall be public and
gratuitous, and the vacancies shall be given
to the most competent among the candi-
dates without distinction of nationality,
provided always the competency of the first
on the list be not relative but absolute.

4.—The Consul concerned may in person,
or by deputy, be present and take part in
the examination of candidates.

5.—The majority of the votes of the
members of the Board shall decide the
admission of candidates for Pilots. In
cases, each member having one vote in the
Ballot, but in the absence of the Consul
concerned the Harbour Master shall have a
casting vote.

GENERAL REGULATION V.
Pilots' Licenses: by whom to be issued.

1.—Pilots' Licenses shall be issued by the
Commissioner of Customs in the name and
on behalf of the Chinese Government; Li-
censes issued to Pilots not being natives
of China shall subsequently be void and
registered at the Consulate concerned.

2.—Every Licensed Pilot shall be given
a printed copy of the General Regulations
and Local Rules and shall produce the same
as well as his License when required.

3.—On the first of July each year every
Pilot shall pay the sum of Ten Taikwan
Taels for the renewal of his License.

GENERAL REGULATION VI.
Apprentice Pilots: how to be taken.

1.—It shall be allowable for each Licensed
Pilot to take an apprentice, for whom he
shall be responsible; on the application of
Pilots, the Harbour Master will supply Ap-
prentices with special certificates.

Insurances

1

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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Shipping.

FOR NEW YORK.
The "American-built barque"
"ENRIQUE,"
Capt. "Oscar," having the
greater portion of her cargo
engaged, will load at this Whampoa,
and has room for a limited amount of
freight, for which apply to
OLYMPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 6, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.
The "American-built barque"
"GAMER,"
Capt. "Oscar," having the
greater portion of her cargo
engaged, will load here and at
Whampoa, and have immediate despatch
for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYMPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 9, 1869.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The "American-built barque"
"GAMER,"
Capt. "Oscar," having the
greater portion of her cargo
engaged, will load here and at
Whampoa, and have immediate despatch
for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYMPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 9, 1869.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.
The "American-built barque"
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Capt. "Oscar," having the
greater portion of her cargo
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Hongkong, July 9, 1869.

For Sale.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
2 cases No. 1. MARIJUANA CIGARS.
2 cases No. 2. OLD CAVITE CHEROOTS.
For sale by
EDWARD J. SAGE.
Hongkong, July 29, 1869. au12

FOR SALE TO ARRIVE.
80 cases of best Portland CEMENT.
P. & F. DEBODE FREERES,
17 Gage Street.
Hongkong, July 26, 1869. au26

THE Undersigned have just landed ex
"Carmarthen," and are now
offering FOR SALE, at low rates, a well
assorted Invoice of STATIONERY from
Messrs WATERLOW & SONS, London, com-
prising:
Cream Laid Letter and Note PAPERS,
assorted sizes.
Blue Laid Letter and Note PAPERS,
assorted sizes.
Cream Laid Letter and Note PAPERS,
assorted sizes.
PAPER ENVELOPES, Blue and White.
FOOLSCAPES, Pink and White Blotting
PAPER, Brown Packing PAPER, Quill
and Steel Pens, Paper FASTENERS,
Account and Memorandum BOOKS, WRIT-
ING DESKS, Office KNIVES, INK-
STANDS, &c., &c., &c.
MORRIS & Co.,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, July 19, 1869. au19

THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE.
In good order, having been in use
only a short time.
Apply to
MORRIS & Co.,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, July 6, 1869. au19

FOR SALE.
MORRIS & Co. have just landed ex
"Cecilia" and now offer for sale the fol-
lowing first-class CLARETS:
St. ESTEPHE, \$4.00 per doz.
St. JULIEN, 4.50 "
CHATEAU TIGNAC, 5.50 "
PAULIAC MEDOC, 12.00 "
Bass's BEER, in cases, six
doz. pts. \$9.00 per case.
Houssay's BRANDY, 9.00 per doz.
Booth's OLD TOM, 3.50 "
Johnson's SHERRY, 10.00 "
York HAMS, 0.45 per lb.
Cheddar CHEESE, 0.45 "
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, July 27, 1869. au19

FOR SALE.
200 cases best Portland CEMENT.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, July 27, 1869. au19

150 cases each 4 doz. lbs. tins Califor-
nia SALMON.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and General Com-
mission Agent.
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, July 18, 1869. au19

FAWCETT & Co. are now landings, ex
"Dumail," and other late arrivals:-
Hogheads BASS'S ALE, in
Barrels do.
Kilderkins do.
HARRIS'S ALE, in pints and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, in ditto.
Fairbank's SOLETS, 2,000 and 2,500 lbs.
Knifed Converted Breachloader RIFLES
with Ammunition complete.
Ex "Carmarthen,"
Hennessy's BRANDY, in cases.
Hongkong, June 12, 1869. au19

FOR SALE.
JAS. HENNESSY & Co.'s Old THREE-
STAR BRANDY, at
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.,
Hongkong, July 10, 1869. au19

FOR SALE.
Ex "Dumail" and "Carmarthen,"
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, in Kil-
derkins do.
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by
E. & S. BORE of Dublin, in quarts and
pints.
BASS & Co. ALE, (SPECIAL BREW), in
Hogheads and Kilderkins.
BASS & Co. ALE, in quarts and pints,
bottled by CAMERON & SANDWICH.
10 tons of HUBBARD'S PAINTS of every
description.
Hubbards' Pale Boiled and Raw OIL.
Hubbards' TURPENTINE & DRIERS.
Crosse and Blackwell's OILMAN'S
STORES, well assorted; Brown & Pow-
son's CORN-STARCH, LOAF SUGAR in
40 lbs. tins.
YORK HAMS & CHEESE and Break-
fast BACON, at
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.,
Hongkong, July 10, 1869. au19

FOR SALE.
Ex "ANGLO" and "ST. GERMAIN,"
SUPERIOR ROUSILLON WINE, in cases.
Light Bordeaux WINE, in ditto.
H. & C. Balazsque's CHATEAU LA-
FITTE.
H. & C. Balazsque's HAUT BRION,
CHATEAU DE
FRANCAIS.
Hauts Sauternes, Barsac, d'Yquem, Cha-
blis, Boannes, Hermitage Blanc, Cote Ro-
tie, and other Burgundy WINES.
Every description of French Vegetables,
Fruits, Preserves, Pates, Truffles, Syrups,
Liqueurs, &c., &c., at
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.,
Hongkong, July 10, 1869. au19

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Liqueurs, &c., &c., at
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.,
Hongkong, July 10, 1869. au19

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
O close Consignment of
SOUND BREAKFAST and DIN-
NER CLARETS.
St. Emilion, at \$3.00 per dozen.
Hauts de, at \$4.00 "
Chateau Lant, at \$4.50 "
Chateau Lant, at \$5.00 "
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.,
Hongkong, July 10, 1869. au19

THE following Properties belonging to
the Estate of DENT & Co. are now
offered for sale by Messrs EVANS & RAINBOW,
consisting of a Dwelling House, with Ser-
vants' Offices and Stables and three Go-
downs each 150 feet by 60.
The situation of this Property outside
the British Concession, its river frontage of
320 feet and extensive Godown accommo-
dation makes it one of the most valuable at
Hongkong especially for steam-boat purposes.
At Kwai-king-Four Lots on the British
Concession with a frontage of 232 feet on
the river bank, the buildings consist of
a Dwelling House, with Servants' Offices,
and two Godowns 100 feet by 60 and 100
feet by 60 on the front Lots, and of a Go-
down 150 feet by 60 feet on the back Lot.
For further particulars, apply at the Of-
fice of the Trustees,
30-31, LEE'S No. 7, Pedder's Hill;
or to
Messrs H. P. HANSEN,
Shanghai.
Hongkong, April 10, 1869. au31

FOR SALE.
RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.
ZACHARIE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 12, 1869. au12

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE.
Roederer, Carte Noire.
Blanche.
Gladieux.
SANDER & Co.,
Hongkong, July 6, 1869. au19

FOR SALE.
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Hongkong, July 6, 1869. au19

New Advertisements.

"STAG HOTEL."
NOTICE.
THIS Establishment having been entirely
re-furnished and much improved will
be reopened for Business this day.
J. BAILEY WATSON, in again taking charge
of the above, begs to return his thanks to his
numerous friends and the public generally
for the liberal support he has received for
the last ten years, and trusts that, by strict
attention to cleanliness and the general
comfort of his patrons, to merit a continu-
ance of their support.
Tiffin, at 1 o'clock P.M.
Dinner, at 7 "
N.B.—Two of Habbie's first class Iron
BILLIARD TABLES.
J. B. WATSON.
Hongkong, June 12, 1869. au19

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New Advertisements.

NOW READY.
(AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.)
PRICE \$1.00.
THE
ANGLO-CHINESE-CALENDAR
MANUAL.
A Handbook of reference for the deter-
mination of Chinese Dates, during the
period from 1860 to 1869; with comparative
Tables of Annual and Mensural Designations,
&c., &c. Compiled by WILLIAM FRANK-
RICK MAYERS, H.M.C.S.

Author's Preface.
Most persons whose avocations or studies
are connected, even remotely with Chinese
subjects are wont to confess the need of a
convenient manual of reference for the pur-
pose of determining dates according to
either the European or the Chinese method
of computation; and a system of compar-
ison for the names attributed to years,
months, and other periods is also frequent-
ly a desideratum with translators and
readers of Chinese literature. The com-
piler of the following tables has thought,
accordingly, that their publication in a
convenient form may prove useful, although
much yet remains to be done for the elabo-
ration of comparative calendars, &c. that
should leave nothing to be desired. With
the exception of the Cyclical Table of
Years, and the Table of Solar Terms, both
of which were originally compiled by Dr.
Morrison, and afterwards republished with
improvements in "Williams' Commercial
Guide," from which (with some alterations)
they are now copied, the whole of the mat-
ter assembled in the following pages is for
the first time made accessible to general
reference.

Published by C. A. SAINT, China Mail
Office, Hongkong.

NOTICE.
DOCUMENTS Translated, at reasonable
rates, from English, French, Spanish,
Italian, Portuguese or German into Chi-<

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN CHINA.

Subjoined we give two addresses presented by British and American residents at Shanghai to the American Minister at Peking, on the occasion of his recent departure. We present the whole with some remarks of our own, as given in our ordinary daily edition of the "China Mail," and invite attention to the statements made in all. They are sufficiently indicative of general feeling here, and as the opinions expressed in the documents are based on knowledge and experience, they ought to have weight with those statesmen with whom the direction of foreign policy with China rests. — Ed. C. M.]

MR. BURLINGAME AND HIS COUNTRYMEN IN CHINA.

It is creditable to the sagacity and good sense of American residents in China that they have uniformly refused to allow themselves to be drawn into support of the "mischievous" Burlingame Mission, notwithstanding the emphasis with which the minor members of that undertaking have claimed late, in the journals of the United States, hostility to British interests as the real object of the undertaking. Looking back, after the lapse of a year and a half since the time when the departure of two Mandarins to Europe, with Mr. Anson Burlingame, was first announced from Peking, it is interesting to trace the successive and wholly irreconcilable phases through which the Mission has been made to pass in the eyes of the public. At the outset, in the beginning of 1868, we find the Chinese Government, in the official documents of which translations were published at the time, appointing two petty mandarins of the Foreign Yamen to travel in Europe, accompanied by "the American, Burlingame," whilst at the same time giving communications from the American Minister, himself, enlightened the world with reference to the sudden burst of affectionate confidence after dinner, with which the Chinese mandarins forced upon him the task of representing their country abroad, for the moderate sum of forty thousand Taels a year. Little birds, indeed, whistled ere long a different story, and told how the ingenious Mr. Hart and his ally Mr. McAlister, Brown of the British Legation, had settled preliminaries in advance, and how Mr. Burlingame had consented to go forth, an Ambassador to mankind, in defence of the threatened "Hepketer's General of Maritime Customs," whose "Tonnage-dues revenue" it was only right to place at his disposal in return for the services he was to render. Then came the dinner in San Francisco and Boston—the sudden discovery that China, spotless, enlightened, and yearning for intercourse with the foreigner, was being threatened and hampered in her desire for peaceful progress by the "brutal" diplomatists of Europe, to combat whom it should, henceforth, be the mission of the United States Government, as protector of the "Asiatic democracy" whose longings for instruction, for an equalization of "coastage, weights, and measures, and for unlimited progress (backwards), were eloquently expounded by the envoy who now appeared, extinguishing his Chinese companions, and sadly outwitting, there can be no doubt, his private instructions from the Customs' headquarters at Peking.

From that period onward the cue of Mr. Burlingame in Europe and his confederates in America, though differing notably in tone, has betrayed one and the same guiding idea, viz. the hindrance of European progress of every kind in China, and the destruction of European influence (the two conditions are indeed virtually one and the same), in return for which act of kindness on the part of the United States, China is gratefully to accept the American Government as its guide, philosopher, and friend,—to listen to the advice of Mr. Burlingame and Mr. Burlingame only—and in the future of China to concede railway and telegraph franchises to Mr. Burlingame's Wall Street correspondents.

Time—and, a very short time—will probably show that in entrapping the British Government, as he has doubtless congratulated himself upon doing, into the policy of abandonment which has recently been avowed, Mr. Burlingame has not only overreached himself, but has done his paymaster's disservice. The opinion is becoming more and more general that if one thing more than another is likely to precipitate a collision with China, on a serious scale, it is the system of sole reference to the so-called Central Government in all cases of dispute; but this view of the case has not yet reached the enthusiastic writers for the New York press, among whom it is no secret that "attachés" the mission, and "professors" at the "University of Peking" are numbered. Among these gentlemen, exuberant with Tonnage Dues and patriotic enthusiasm, the cry of "joyfulness" over the new régime in China grows louder and louder. One of their leaders has recently described in jubilant accents the downfall of British interests in China, declaring how the policy of Great Britain has been to "drag the Chinese in order brutally to their feet," and they have no doubt whatever of the good time coming for American citizens exclusively in China. The Chinese are no longer to dread the fleets of Great Britain, or the regiments of France. Oppression has slunk away abashed at the disinterested bidding of the United States. The new American

Minister to Peking, hand-in-hand with the similarly-minded representative of Russia, is to bid defiance to the brigands from London and Paris, and to slip aside with all the titbits of the China trade for the benefit of his countrymen.

But, as we have already said, Americans in China decline to allow themselves to be taken in with these flattering promises. They know what China is; they know that progress is unattainable save under continuous pressure, and that the exercise of such pressure, with judicious and equitable firmness, is the indispensable condition upon which, not alone progress, but the maintenance of existing rights, depends for all foreigners in China. The simple fact is, (and it is unnecessary to lay stress upon its assertion here, where it is so well known,) that foreign interests, properly so called, are identical in China. A few ambitious politicians in the United States may have been led away to speculate on the gorgeous possibilities originally invented by Mr. Caleb Cushing, of a virtual protectorate of China by the United States; but even those residents on the spot who might consider this prospect a pleasing one are amply convinced that Mr. Burlingame is not the system to bring the result about. His honied representations deceive no one here. It is known that every concession, cozened either by his influence or that of others from foreign governments is but another layer added to Chinese pride and repugnance. The sagacious Minister whom the United States Government has recalled for declining to assist in the work of deception knows this thoroughly, and will, we trust, proclaim it openly on returning to his country; and the outspoken sentiments of American residents at Shanghai, on the occasion of Mr. J. Ross Brown's departure, will doubtless impress with disagreeable plainness, on Mr. Burlingame's receptive mind, the fact that falsehood and attempted trickery will be repudiated even by those whose interests such proceedings are declared as intended specially to benefit.

THE BRITISH ADDRESS TO MR. ROSS BROWN.

We publish hereunder the address presented to Mr. Ross Brown by the British Community of Shanghai, and cannot but remark upon the singular contrast which the action taken by our northern friends presents to the latest after style of our local politicians. It is somewhat unusual to present addresses to foreign officials, thanking them for the tone they have adopted, even when those officials be Representatives of the United States; and that the most influential community in China should have "gone out of their way" to compliment and sympathize with Mr. Brown says a good deal for the effect which our recent policy has produced upon the minds of British residents. They could scarcely have taken any step which would more thoroughly open the eyes of the Foreign office to the determined opposition which its policy has evoked, and the answer to their memorial cannot but give rise to doubts both in England and the United States whether after all there must not be something in a point of view upon which Her Majesty's Minister and that of the United States, the residents of both those and all other nationalities, the local journals, no matter how differing in other matters, the missionaries, naval and military officers, professional men, and lastly the majority employed in the very service of the Chinese Government itself, are fully agreed. When such unanimity is found there must be some strong cause for its existence. Were there even a respectable minority, whether journalistic, mercantile, or official, who advocated the "peace policy" system, a belief might exist that the minority were right. But when those professing different religious creeds, those who prefer peace and those who would gain by war, those who judge the Chinese from outside contact and those who have a fair knowledge of their language and mode of thought, their legal and social systems—when these are all united in the expression of one opinion, and that decidedly opposed to the doctrines of Earl Clarendon, the probabilities are overwhelming of its being correct.

The old adage that "The best way to keep peace is to be prepared for war" is strikingly true in China. The Government acts upon its teaching at home but obstinately refuses to apply it out here. Yet it cannot be that the China trade is of no importance to the exchequer of the British empire to say nothing of the employment it finds, first and last, in the way of ships, &c. to so many thousands of our working and middle classes at home. But the foreign office has been persuaded that the policy so successfully pursued in other quarters—that of "masterly inaction"—will meet with similar success out here. But inaction is, in China, synonymous with retrogression. Our policy in China may be compared with the progress of a boat against a strong current—once lie on your oars and you not merely cease to progress but you are immediately carried backwards. Until our Government at home can be made to see the force of this argument it is vain to hope for change.

We have reason, from private information, to doubt the assertion that Mr. Brown is recalled because of his opposition to the Burlingame embassy-humbug; but that in no way alters either the value of the addresses presented to him, or of his reply thereto. In them he distinctly lays down a policy diametrically opposed to the "shining cross" nonsense and shows that he at least is a man able to learn from the experience of

The following is the document above referred to which we take from the N. C. D. News.

Address of the British Community of Shanghai to the American Minister, upon his departure from China, July 17, 1869.

To His Excellency, The Hon. J. Ross Brown, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the U.S. to China.

Sir,—We cannot allow you to depart from China without availing ourselves of the opportunity of your presence at this port—the principal seat of foreign commerce, to express to you the sincere regret which the British community feel at the circumstances under which you return to the United States.

It might have seemed sufficient for your own countrymen to convey to you an expression of the regret so universally entertained; but the interests of Great Britain and the United States in China are so completely identical, and their affairs are so intermingled in every part of the empire, that we feel we are discharging one of the most earnest and most conscientious duties of our own rights and privileges.

We are further prompted to address you in testimony of the perfect cordiality which has always subsisted between the American residents in China and ourselves. We all enjoy the same rights and privileges, and we are all united in hostility to the creation of any exclusive interests. Unfortunately, however, in the press, both of Great Britain and the United States, attempts have been made to produce jealousy and unfriendly feeling by insinuating advantages of special advantages being accorded to one or other of these nations.

We can only trust that increasing knowledge of China will lead to more accurate views of the complete co-operation, which makes us, for all purposes of trade and municipal government, one single community.

It is with the liveliest satisfaction that we recognize the unanimity existing between the British and American residents, on the main questions of foreign policy, a unanimity which is shared in by the whole of the foreign residents in China. We cannot but admire the unswerving fidelity to duty, which is contained in his despatch to Lord Clarendon of 6th February last.

We believe you owe your recall to the present manner in which you have continued to express views contrary to those which your own Government have adopted at the instigation of Mr. Burlingame. You have refused to surrender, although you were convinced that your Government were being misled, and as you have taken up this disinterested attitude from a sense of duty, it is a matter of sincere pleasure to us to have this opportunity of assuring you that, in thus boldly proclaiming the truth, you have the entire and unanimous approval of the British residents.

In view of the importance of foreign interests in China we have in common with your countrymen here, the very strongest reasons for protesting against the prescription with which a new policy has been adopted by both Governments.

It is unnecessary for us to dwell upon the numerous objections which we all feel to be fatal to its success. Both the American and the British Governments have assumed that there is a desire for progress on the part of the Chinese Government, which we know does not exist. Lord Clarendon has laid down rules of action for our Minister, our Consul, and our community which would prove utterly inadequate if any crisis occurred, demanding extraordinary measures. But while the policy will, in our opinion, be a failure so far as the purposes it contemplates are concerned, we look forward with considerable anxiety to the future which it will produce on the Chinese mind. It is almost impossible for us to convey to our fellow-countrymen at home a just idea of the utter inability of the Chinese to comprehend any motive, for forbearance, other than our own powerlessness, or a fear of their growing strength. It is our candid opinion that if the British and American Governments were in a position to estimate all the dangers that are involved in their new policy, they would abandon it at once, in a state of alarm at the prospect.

It is one most earnest wish, that when you return to the United States, you may endeavor to enlighten the public mind upon the real issues that are raised by the existence of foreign intercourse with China, and upon the most efficient and advantageous means of introducing Western civilization into this vast empire.

We tender to you our most sincere thanks for your exertions to promote truth and justice; and, in expressing our warmest wishes for your future welfare and prosperity, we beg to take leave, feeling regret that your career in China should have thus been so suddenly cut short.

We are, Sir, Your obedient Servants,

Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
B. Evans & Co.,
Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
C. J. Tatham,
Shaw Brothers & Co.,
Gibbs & Co.,
Birley, Worthington & Co.,
J. W. Dunn,
D. McAllister,
D. Brand,
Thos. A. Cowdery,
Robert H. Perival,
John R. Turner,
R. M. Hay,
J. J. Cunn,
A. Ferguson,
W. H. Haslam,
Ed. Chas. Essex,
William A. Turnbull,
Win. Harris,
W. Pugh,
W. de St. Croix,
Barnes Dallas,
R. A. Taylor,
W. Stewart,
H. McKinnon,
William A. Murray,
J. A. Simmond,
H. P. Tennant,
David Patric,
J. H. Cheverton,
L. Cameron,
W. McMeiken,
G. Lethbridge,
H. G. Vachell,
R. A. Taylor,
Glover, Don & Co.,
Francis A. Green,
James H. Wright,
R. G. Head,
A. R. Burkill.

A. Robinson,
Little & Co.,
G. Thin, M.D.,
Robert W. M. Bird,
Barriett & Linn,
C. J. Skeg & Co.,
William Hargreaves,
F. R. Gamwell.

Herbert S. Morris,
W. G. Bayne,
W. Omeron,
R. McKenna,
Rowley Miller,
Augustus White,
John Major,
John Mackillop.

THE AMERICAN ADDRESS.

Address of the Citizens of the United States, resident in Shanghai, presented to the Hon. J. Ross Brown, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Peking, on his departure from China.

To His Excellency, The Hon. J. Ross Brown, U.S. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

Sir,—Your withdrawal from the administration of the affairs of United States in China, and the cause of the withdrawal, seem to us, your fellow citizens resident in this Empire, sufficient reason for an expression of our opinion in favor of the policy which, we understand, you have advocated, and of our regret that your adherence to that policy has been followed by the loss of your valuable services to American interests in China.

The true policy of the United States in this country we believe to be one that looks towards the extension of its trade and intercourse with western nations; and by means of that extension the raising of China in the scale of civilization.

We claim that China, as she stands, is low in civilization as she is in wealth and power; that her history teaches us little worth knowing except maxims of morality, long inculcated in her nations to actual practice, but by China neglected and forgotten; that her present state, so far from being an example, is a warning of the results of a false system and a vicious policy.

We claim that the presence of foreigners is a protection and a blessing to the people, that this presence is their only chance of improvement, save through desolating wars; and that, in all probability, it is at this day the chief cause of the present government, and perhaps of any central government in the country.

We believe that the advancement of China, without anarchy and rebellion, cannot be had by waiting until her own government is content to move. We believe it can be got only by the pressure of western opinion, in forming new terms of treaty, and by the pressure of western power in sustaining those treaties when formed.

We claim that not only is there a right on the part of western nations to insist on steps that will further the cause of civilization in China, but a clear duty in this direction.

We believe that while western governments are bound to act a friendly, just, and generous part towards China, they cannot forego the advantage of the moral influence of their greater material power.

As China has not arrived at the stage where she will spontaneously accept, and firmly discharge her part in the reciprocal obligation of States, and advance in a career of progress, the withdrawal of pressure would be disastrous to foreign and native interests, and even threatening to the safety of the State.

We have understood the chief cause of your recall to be, that, in the conscientious discharge of your duty, you found yourself compelled to dissent from the declarations of Mr. Burlingame.

We believe, for our part, that the misapprehension created by Mr. Burlingame's mission tends to dangerous issues, and communications. We are, many of us, Mr. Burlingame's friends. We anticipated, and rejoiced in the mission when we had reason to believe that it was in the interests of progress, and that its members would further those interests by representing, in the western world, the true state of China, and how she could best be raised and supported in a new career.

We were surprised and disappointed, when we found it only used to represent China as an example of strength, goodness and wisdom; to give the impression that she had abandoned her old pretensions of superiority, and, with an eager desire for improvement, was ready to press forward upon the path of reform; that she needed no other inducement to improve than her own moral instinct; that all pressure, even moral pressure, was a wrong and a mistake, and that in fact the nations of the West had more to learn than to teach in their intercourse with this so-called polite and intellectual people of the East.

We are deeply interested in the promotion of the peaceful development of China, and in its maintenance of harmonious relations, and we may presume, that our direct and intimate acquaintance with the Empire renders us not altogether untrustworthy witnesses. As such, we do not hesitate to express our opinions, and we believe that time will justify our conclusions.

We can assure you with sincerity, that you will leave these shores regretted by all your countrymen, with a respect which could only have been created by an impartial administration of the duties of your high position.

We have the honor, &c.,

Robert Nelson,
J. B. Barnes,
D. J. Macgowan,
Eugene Fraser,
Elias D. Woolly,
Edw. Cunningham,
F. B. Forbes,
E. G. Low,
John Thorne,
S. Wyllys Pomeroy,
Jur.
Fred. D. Hitch,
G. H. Wheeler,
Thos. W. Bokkelt,
H. B. Endiott,
J. O. Allen, Jr.,
C. J. Ashley,
W. H. B. Jenkins,
J. H. W. Wanser,
Fred. D. Bush,
J. W. Ruggles,
J. Harmon,
Jno. T. Hardy,
C. O. Kendall,
Geo. W. Andrews,
H. B. Boswell,
J. P. Watson,
E. M. Billing,
P. E. Haskell,
E. K. Ezer,
H. L. Gordon,
W. B. Beapchamp,
J. H. Jones,
Wm. G. Furber.

MR. BROWN'S REPLY.

SHANGHAI, 17th July, 1869.

GENTLEMEN,—I have read with great pleasure the communications which you have had the kindness to address to me in relation to foreign policy in China. The generous manner in which you have expressed your approval of my official course, as diplomatic representative of the United States at Peking, will be gratefully remembered by me long after my departure from these shores. I need scarcely assure you that my homeward voyage will be cheered by the reflection, that however unavailing my efforts have been during my brief sojourn at the capital to extend the limits of commerce and friendly intercourse with this Empire, they have been generally appreciated by the class who have labored most persistently, and most effectively, to promote everywhere throughout the world the great cause of civilization.

Fully concurring in the views expressed in your communications respecting the policy essential to the maintenance of our treaty rights in this country, I take pleasure in stating that, since the date of my arrival in Peking to the present time I have strenuously advocated every proposition to which you had been led by long practical experience, have been reached, on my part, through the simple process of reason aided by a careful study of the history of foreign intercourse with China. It is gratifying to feel that this unanimity of opinion is founded upon an enduring basis of truth, and that principles in support of which there is such a concurrence of testimony, will not require to be maintained by fanciful and delusive theories.

It would be impossible, in the multiplicity of my engagements, and the brief time intervening before my departure, to give you a complete exposition of my views on the questions suggested in the addresses. These papers cover too broad a field for the expression of opinion, and embody so many important questions of international policy, that a mere glance at the leading points would require more time, and certainly more careful consideration, than I can now bestow upon them.

A brief review of the recent history, and present attitude of China towards foreign Governments, from a standpoint differing in some respects from that of the foreign residents at the ports, may not be altogether devoid of interest.

It has been alleged that the so-called new policy means justice to China, and, as such, means progress. Speaking in behalf of my own Government, I must say that the inference from this is utterly unwarranted by facts. So far as I can glean from the published correspondence of my predecessors during the past years, the policy of the United States has been fair and conciliatory; and, I am quite sure, there has been no derogation from a similar policy on the part of Great Britain. No new system has been adopted, and no new revelation has been made.

I am happy to believe that in China there is no such division of opinion as to the relative merits of American and English policy, and such jealousy between the citizens of the two nations on this point, as that recently shown by the newspaper press of the United States. The interests of each are regarded as concurrent; and I have not yet heard a single American merchant make invidious reflections upon the "threat policy."

Without going back into the history of treaties made prior to 1858, and the advances gained step by step under the pressure of British and French arms up to the residence of foreign Ministers at Peking, it will not be accounted strange that I should feature in the history of Chinese progress, and in the history of Chinese civilization. Whether more advantageous results might not have been obtained by peaceful means; whether the fault of our unassisted progress may not be traced to the unjust and iniquitous conduct of foreigners in China since the days of Kang-hi; whether it would have been better had justice, moderation, and good faith been observed on both sides, are not questions that can now be determined.

In all the important conflicts with China which culminated in the treaties of Peking, the government of the United States, in conformity with its established policy, maintained a position of neutrality.

This position, however, furnished no ground for rejecting the concessions gained by the use of force. Mr. Reed in his dispatches to Lord Elgin, frankly acknowledged the services rendered to our citizens and our commerce by Great Britain; and in a letter to Mr. Cass he says: "Nothing is more likely to defeat the true aims of American statesmanship here, than the untempered jealousy of English or French progress, seeing, as I do, in the ports and markets of China, wherever English enterprises go, ours is quickly alongside of it; that every dollar Great Britain spends on its postal service, or in maintaining its fleet, is for our benefit." Similar acknowledgments were repeatedly made time after time by Mr. Burlingame, and by Mr. Bruce, and others who had preceded him, in the inauguration of the co-operative policy said: "There can be nothing more unmeaning than antagonism between the United States and Great Britain in China." Mr. Williams referring to the revision of the British Treaty, bears testimony to the efficiency and general justice of the British government and its officials in China.

It is by no means certain that the Chinese are disposed to accord to Americans, on account of their forbearance, a higher degree of respect or confidence than they accord to other nations. The impression has obtained in the United States that they are exceptionally friendly to us. I have discovered nothing, during my residence in Peking, to warrant such an assumption. They regard Americans as they do all foreigners—with distrust. What was said by Tsung-tsing and his associates Commissioners in 1858, that "the English barbarians are full of insidious schemes, uncontrollably fierce and imperious," that "the American nation does no more than follow their direction," that "every movement is the conception of the English," may possibly have undergone some modification since that date; but, if so, I fancy it is rather in form than in substance. The experience of Mr. Reed in 1858 was, that "Steadfast neutrality and consistent friendship make no impression on the isolated obscurity of this empire." "I never thought," said he, "that there was on the part of the officials any such distinction; I am now sure of it." Mr. Williams expressed similar views in 1869: "The principle of conduct towards all foreign nations which this government adopts is isolation. Keep them at as great a distance as possible, and get into no quarrels with them if it can be avoided, is

W. O. Blanchard,
Geo. Basil Dixwell,
John G. Purdon,
A. A. Hayes, Jr.,
H. Seymour Geary,
W. J. Blydenburgh,
E. D. Harbourn,
C. O. Bletcher,
John F. Seaman, Jr.,
Chas. E. Endiott,
E. W. Rice,
A. Shaw Hallett,
T. J. Ives,
Thos. O. S. Jenkins,
John P. Roberts,
Arthur H. Clark,
H. M. Cunningham,
C. G. Beebe,
H. B. Hinkley,
E. K. Ezer,
Horatio N. Gray,
G. W. Baffey,
E. W. Ellis,
E. H. Smith,
O. O. Spencer,
M. G. Holmes,
W. E. Stephenson,
Wm. Gamble,
Young J. Allen,
J. W. Lambuth,
H. Dimore,
James O. Pendleton,
J. H. Jones,
Jos. W. Allen.

their rule. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the rulers of China have any regard for one nation more than another; that they are more friendly, for instance, towards the Americans than towards the English; they are more than glad to see the Americans; but they would be glad if none of them ever came near."

The Emperor Hien-fung, on the occasion of Mr. Ward's humiliating attempt to reach the Imperial presence, expressed himself still more decidedly in an official receipt to what this foreigner (Ward) remarks, much as he does that President (as Commander of the United States) is nothing more than to class the Middle Kingdom with barbarous tribes. Such an exaltation of himself can only be relegated to subjects which make one laugh.

There has undoubtedly been a change in their estimate of foreigners since that date. The logic of arms has compelled respect, and policy, we must suppose a cause of flagrant wrong has been committed by the influence of Great Britain, as well as of the United States, has been freely given to the maintenance of the Imperial government against a rebellion, which would probably have crushed it but for foreign intervention. In effect, since the establishment of diplomatic relations at Peking, there has been a perfect accord between the foreign Ministers on all subjects of general interest, and the best proof of this has been, in the fact that all advances made, all recommendations for the introduction of foreign improvements, all applications for grants, concessions or privileges, of whatever character and from whatever source, have been rejected with the most rigid impartiality.

In the United States, the sending forth western powers, was hailed as one of the grandest progressive movements of modern times. Sensible of the importance of encouraging foreign intercourse, China, it was alleged, had now, of her own accord, abandoned her policy of exclusion and entered upon a career of improvement. She did not wait to be pressed, but took the initiative. All she desired was fair treatment and time to adapt herself to the new order of things. A proposition so reasonable as this, and so accordant with the general sentiment of the civilized world, could not fail to be received with great favor. It was what every body desired, and it furnished gratifying evidence, not only of the progressive spirit of the age, but of American influence in China.

The movement, however, was not indigestible; nor does its object seem to be thoroughly understood. It is quite clear to my mind, that it was not intended by the Chinese rulers as a progressive movement. None of the foreign governments were bringing any undue pressure to bear upon them. If they desired to adopt or improve systems of inter-communication and industry, who was preventing them? They were surrounded by the intelligent representatives of the Western governments, who had contributed to the establishment of a pacific policy, and who had given evidence of their sincerity and friendship. What the Imperial authorities wanted, in reality was to arrest progress, into which they found themselves drifting by the sheer force of circumstances. But it is a curious feature in the history of foreign intercourse with China, that every attempt made by change, has had precisely the opposite effect from that intended. Every measure taken to restrict the advance of an aggressive civilization has resulted in an additional step forward.

That this Embassy will contribute to the cause of progress, I have no doubt. Whatever brings nations nearer together, must tend to the establishment of a better understanding, and the removal of obstructions to friendly intercourse. This was very clearly seen by Lord Elgin in his negotiations connected with the Treaty of Peking in 1858. Objecting to the plan of ignorance set up by the Chinese Commissioners, when discussing foreign affairs—a plan doubtless well founded, but frequently used as a subterfuge to evade responsibility—he earnestly recommended "that the Emperor should send to Europe, high and trustworthy officers, and obtain that knowledge which it is essential to the dignity and security of his Empire that they should possess." It was subsequently urged upon the Chinese government by the foreign representatives at Peking, and was specially recommended by Mr. Burlingame in 1865, when that gentleman was about to visit Europe and the United States. It was also recommended by Mr. Secretary Seward in December 1866. But there was another and more direct influence at work for some time preceding the appointment of the Embassy. On the dismissal of Mr. Lay in 1863, Sir Frederick Bruce recommended the appointment of Mr. Robert Hart, as Inspector-General of Customs. This gentleman had the confidence of the Chinese government; he had labored efficiently in its service, and he assumed the duties of his position with a thorough knowledge of the condition of the country, and the necessities of his employers. Although it was made a condition of his appointment, that he should not reside at Peking, because of the troubles which already arisen from the great diplomatic position of Mr. Lay, his advice in a similar capacity was found so valuable to the government, that he has been absent only on occasional intervals since the date of his appointment, and since 1865 has resided permanently at Peking. That Mr. Hart cooperated in bringing about the Embassy to the West is generally acknowledged. In fact there is no room for doubt on the subject. Not only did he persistently urge the appointment of an Embassy; but he very plainly pointed out the inherent defects of their political system—the corruption of their provincial officers; the utter lack of accountability in their fiscal system, and earnestly endeavored to convince them, that their only salvation lay in a forward movement, if they manifested a sincere desire to accept the ameliorations proposed

by Western nations with generous and their struggles and difficulties of the course would be obstinacy by force, and it is to be regretted. But no idea of ad innovations upon and at the same threatened them in great difficulty and disorder, an out of the exco great rebellion is necessary order, and an im the minor rebellion system, prevailed provinces. For aries and other through the Min rights or such as would render, were made attain sarily tended to changes. A crision of the Briti cutties on all own weakness, far they could the which had ignorant of the governments, an clearly with a ruler, and promised relief in which, since tenuous, they refuge—procras an Embassy to sibly to explain deprecate unfri that the princ should be observ to establish the said in their, and for making any deem expedient, and happiness of Justice in our as with all other commended; it is ever in right is as the basis of all between nations, for question as to ence of opinion to our own faith, drawn from less there are few enough to deny towards China, t conscientiously means. If China construction to tr international law of civilization, s is to contrus lights, or the there is certain to the practical means by which may be avoided, mind that the su a course of retro the inferior; and exist, they must tatus as the stron I surely would be civilized nation to protection of just China. There is reence between th faith, upon whic our relations imp upon isolation ag good of one beyo other is broad, giv the good of a to our own faith, much as may be r dities which it is beyond that we a tion, however d villages and immu while it persisten imposed by the e the general wella lend our influen false, and supers degradation of our the principle of ment of the Unit like China or Jap sphere of law in to government, bu government to me for this, that ful rights must legal thought.

Experience in the evidence of the d if in observing t all our relations as is scarcely a cas not involve, to sations between those between ea people. The rights un exteriority are ly defined, or eve factory definition, tion must end in t are incongruous that nothing shou remedy this difficu end, which all mu The essential p ties have been e force, and doubl unjust. The anu tions holding forc people, against th authorities; yet p prejudices, and a vency in the admin affairs. It is clea force the opening of a sovereign state soil; to secure a d at Peking at the can there against the to establish a custo foreigner at the s subordinate to the compulsory relation whole tendency of ultimately destroy tutions. More a consequences of ac titute, it is simpl the back-ground, with force in fr power, there can to the sea-port, if p from the country, this, she attempts ties of diplomacy, force.

If the view I ha would not benefi relinquish all privi and carry out the C

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of Arrivals, Departures and Clearances reported to-day.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.O., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—Z., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
ARRIVALS				1869-69.			
Catalina	W. Escudillo	Span. str.	737	April	Landstein & Co.		
Donnai	W. Milizan	Brit. str.	1600	July	Messageries Imperiales	Bombay, &c.	5th, 9 a.m.
Emeu	W. Babot	Brit. str.	1605	July	P. & O. S. N. Co.	East Coast	
Formosa	W. Anderson	Brit. str.	700	July	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Kwang Tung	W. Vignati	Brit. str.	495	August	Douglas Lafrank & Co.		
Norma	W. Macdonald	Brit. str.	630	July	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Shaffersbury	W. Aitken	Russ. str.	624	July	Landstein & Co.		
Sunda	W. Soames	Brit. str.	1217	August	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Suvonada	W. Clark	Amer. str.	1802	July	Augustine Heard & Co.	Shanghai	
Tilava	W. Clark	Amer. str.	805	January	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Yat Raz	W. Manterola	Span. str.	1600	August	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Yung-hai-an	K.	Span. str.	447	October	Landstein & Co.		
SAILING VESSELS							
Adler	W. Schmidt	N. Ger. sh.	887	July	E. Schellhaus & Co.		
Alvares	W. Vignati	Span. sh.	501	July	Landstein & Co.		
Amiral Protet	W. Graft	Brit. sh.	216	July	Landstein & Co.		
Amoy	W. Witt	Span. sh.	265	July	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Antifer	W. Guenand	Feb. sh.	426	July	Landstein & Co.		
Asia	W. Kirk	Brit. sh.	649	July	R. Habbiboy		
Asiatic	K. Andrew	Brit. sh.	1150	July	Borneo Company		
Balmacara	K. Ufford	Brit. sh.	876	July	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Bengal	W. Eldred	Amer. sh.	624	July	Smith, Archer & Co.		
Bengal	W. Lundy	Brit. sh.	265	July	John Burd & Co.		
Bellini	W. Schroder	Span. sh.	539	July	Landstein & Co.		
Bunker Hill	W. Davis	Brit. sh.	948	July	Landstein & Co.		
Burlington	W. Schellhaus	Brit. sh.	436	July	Landstein & Co.		
Carl Ludwig	K. Carlson	Dan. sh.	333	July	Bourjau, Hubner & Co.	Honolulu	Early
Carmarthenshire	W. Davis	Brit. sh.	811	July	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Cathaya	W. Faton	Brit. sh.	790	July	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Cecilia	W. McClellan	Brit. sh.	611	July	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Chittanagore	W. Freeman	Amer. sh.	625	July	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Chow Sing	W. Williams	Brit. sh.	473	July	Landstein & Co.		
Clydeval	W. Williams	Brit. sh.	473	July	Landstein & Co.		
Compitator	W. Mathew	Brit. sh.	900	July	Landstein & Co.		
Cornelia	W. Abano	Span. sh.	184	January	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Cornelia Hendrika	W. Van Duim	Dut. sh.	682	July	Bourjau, Hubner & Co.		
Dania	W. Schellhaus	Brit. sh.	586	July	Landstein & Co.		
Denmark	W. Prowse	Span. sh.	828	July	Landstein & Co.		
Dr. Patemann	E. Friedericks	N. Ger. sh.	712	July	Landstein & Co.		
Edward P. Bouverie	W. Tilly	Brit. sh.	404	July	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Esmeralda	W. Nodda	Brit. sh.	404	July	Landstein & Co.		
Flying Fish	W. Deussen	Span. sh.	286	July	Landstein & Co.		
George Cock	W. Nodda	Brit. sh.	404	July	Landstein & Co.		
George Avery	W. Stockman	Brit. sh.	456	July	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	New York	Yokohama
Grisener	W. Stockman	Brit. sh.	456	July	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Hermann Doctor	K. Grave	N. Ger. sh.	589	June	Landstein & Co.	Saigon	
Hop Sang	W. Brown	Span. sh.	344	July	Landstein & Co.		
Iduna	K. Bar	Dut. sh.	300	July	Landstein & Co.		
Intapa	W. Morrison	Brit. sh.	301	July	Landstein & Co.		
Juno	K. Iversen	N. Ger. sh.	285	July	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Kestrel	W. Longnair	Brit. sh.	170	July	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Lazie	K. Qzen	N. Ger. sh.	380	July	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Lorelei	W. Jorgemann	N. Ger. sh.	308	July	Bourjau, Hubner & Co.		
Maria Rosario	W. Laborio	Span. sh.	254	August	Landstein & Co.		
Mario Gabrielle	W. Laborio	Span. sh.	254	August	Landstein & Co.		
Marquis of Argyle	W. McKee	Brit. sh.	518	July	Landstein & Co.		
Mathilde	W. Fekkes	Dut. sh.	338	July	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Metour	W. Pettersen	Span. sh.	385	July	Landstein & Co.		
Nightingale	W. Sparrow	Amer. sh.	722	July	Landstein & Co.		
Niva	W. Steuart	Russ. sh.	93	May	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Norseman	W. Hansen	Span. sh.	711	July	Landstein & Co.		
Northfleet	W. Oates	Brit. sh.	711	July	Landstein & Co.		
North Star	W. Jeffers	Brit. sh.	818	July	Augustine Heard & Co.	San Francisco	Early
Princess Saraphi	W. Backmann	Span. sh.	454	June	Landstein & Co.		
Prosperity	W. Balje	Span. sh.	604	June	Landstein & Co.		
Rupero	W. Osborn	Span. sh.	102	August	Landstein & Co.		
Queen of England	W. Hoffmann	Span. sh.	540	July	Landstein & Co.		
River Clyde	W. Crawford	Brit. sh.	498	July	Gilman & Co.		
Rodrigo	W. Perello	Span. sh.	187	July	Landstein & Co.		
Robilla	W. Douglas	Brit. sh.	1060	July	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Rome	W. Moses	Amer. sh.	704	July	Landstein & Co.		
Soytha	W. Lawson	Brit. sh.	886	July	Landstein & Co.		
Sebastian Bask	K. Sanstedt	N. Ger. sh.	823	July	Landstein & Co.		
Senator	W. Thule	Span. sh.	382	June	Landstein & Co.		
Sophie Amalia	K. Stoop	Dut. sh.	294	July	Landstein & Co.		
Success	W. Nohman	Span. sh.	383	July	Landstein & Co.		
Sumatra	E. Millin	Amer. sh.	1000	July	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Telegraph	W. Bonfatti	Span. sh.	302	July	Landstein & Co.		
Teresa	K. Bollo	Ital. sh.	1094	July	Landstein & Co.		
Unowah	W. Kozlako	Salv. sh.	398	July	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Yanguard	E. Hunter	Brit. sh.	656	July	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Yeraguzana	W. Desplas	Feb. sh.	234	July	Frederic Degener	Saigon	Manila
Villa de Rivadavia	W. Castillo	Span. sh.	261	July	Landstein & Co.		
Villa de St. Servan	E. Dibost	Feb. sh.	284	July	Douglas Lafrank & Co.		
Waverley	W. Forsyth	Brit. sh.	216	July	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Canton	G. G. G.	N. Ger. sh.	284	July	Landstein & Co.	Ningpo	
China (At Canton)	W. Winter	N. Ger. sh.	648	August	Landstein & Co.	Shanghai	Immediate
Dunmail	Thompson	Brit. sh.	771	July	Gilman & Co.	London	Early
Enrique	Ozout	Amer. sh.	490	July	Olyphant & Co.	New York	Early
Falke	Gottlieb	N. Ger. sh.	289	July	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Europe	
Hilda	Diederichs	Swed. sh.	400	July	Bourjau, Hubner & Co.		
Labordonnais	Rapetel	Russ. sh.	910	July	Messageries Imperiales		
Landwarten	Baker	N. Ger. sh.	280	July	Landstein & Co.	Callao	Immediate
Maitland	Coulson	Brit. sh.	798	July	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Buenos Ayres	Immediate
Paragon	King	Brit. sh.	462	July	R. S. Walker & Co.	London	Early
Seawall	Thompson	Brit. sh.	628	July	Birley & Co.	Europe	
Seamew	Ratner	Brit. sh.	466	July	Landstein & Co.		
Unkel Bracing	Schneider	N. Ger. sh.	273	June	Landstein & Co.		
Yves	Alton	Brit. sh.	680	June	Douglas Lafrank & Co.		

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag and Rig.	Consignees.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—			
NINGPO	Canton*	N. Ger. bk.	Siemssen & Co.
TIENTSIN	Odena*	Dan. sch.	John Burd & Co.
YOKOHAMA	George Avery	Brit. bk.	Carlowitz & Co.
OTHER PORTS—			
LONDON	Maitland*	Brit. sh.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Do.	Seawall*	Brit. sh.	Birley & Co.
Do.	Dunmail*	Brit. sh.	Gilman & Co.
EUROPE	Falke*	N. Ger. bk.	Wm. Pustan & Co.
Do.	Unkel Bracing	N. Ger. bk.	Melchers & Co.
Do.	Seamew*	Brit. bk.	Thomas Howard
NEW YORK	Enrique*	Amer. bk.	Olyphant & Co.
Do.	Game Cock	Amer. bk.	Olyphant & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	Nightingale	Amer. bk.	Russell & Co.
Do.	North Star	Brit. bk.	Ross & Co.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Carl Ludwig	Dan. bk.	Bourjau, Hubner & Co.
HONOLULU	H. Doctor	N. Ger. h.	Siemssen & Co.
SAIGON	Yeraguzana	Feb. bk.	Frederic Degener
CALLAO	Landwarten*	N. Ger. bk.	Siemssen & Co.

*At Whampoa.

†At Canton.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Commander.
Avon	British	gun boat	467	Fitzroy
Bouguer	British	gun boat	230	60 Rodney Lloyd, Lieut. Comr.
Bustard	British	gun boat	232	60 C. F. W. Johnson
Flamer	British	Naval hospital	230	Attached to Melville
Hornet	British	gun boat	464	D. G. Davidson
Janus	British	gun boat	230	40 In ordinary.
Mecanee	British	Military hospital	2501	Hospital ship
Melville	British	Naval hospital		R. Pottinger, Dep. Insp. Gl.
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	2448	Oliver J. Jones, Commodore
Starling	British	gun boat	234	60—Crowdy, Lieut. Comr.
Unadilla	U. States	gun boat	600	A. R. Yates
Weasel	British	gun boat	235	60 W. H. Richards, Lt. Comr.

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS.

Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Commander.
An-Jah	Chinese	gun vessel	221	Godsall (cruising in Gulf of Tonquin)
Chen-to	Chinese	gun vessel	221	Godsall
Ching-tung	Chinese	gun boat	221	Bessard
Chin-hai	Chinese	gun boat	221	Daine
Chin-hai	Chinese	gun boat	221	Francis
Fei-long	Chinese	gun boat	221	Francis
Spy	Chinese	gun boat	221	Francis
Sun-tung	Chinese	gun boat	221	Francis
Tien-po	Chinese	gun boat	221	Francis

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Flag.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners or Agents.
Dragon	British	117	Stephenson	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Fame (110 h. power)	Do.	117	Stephenson	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	Do.	380	Stephenson	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kim Shan	Do.	456	Cary	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kin Kiang	Do.	617	Theband	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Little Orphan	Do.	69	Benning	Acheong
Poyang	Do.	379	Benning	Union Dock Company's Tug
Prince Albert	Do.	180	Benning	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	Do.	101	Benning	Q. Acheong
Spark	Amer.	140	Wilson	Thomas Hunt & Co.
Spec	Do.	140	Wilson	Thomas Hunt & Co.
White Cloud	British	280	Carrol	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug

RECEIVING SHIPS & HULKS.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Chase	P. M.	ship	288	Mason	Harbour Master (Gunpowder)
Fort William	British	barque	1000	Purchase	P. & O. S. N. Co.
John Adam	British	barque	818	Dennis Daly	Water Police
Kim-Joo Hong	"	"	288	"	"

Chinese Advertisements.

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Vol. XXV

AGENTS FOR

LONDON & A.

Cornwall & Co.

born Hill, E. C.

4 Old Jerry, E. C.

AUSTRALIA, N. S. W.

ZALAND, N. S. W.

SANTO FRANCISCO

generally: —

Francisco

CHINA & JAPAN

Giles & Co.

Shanghai

Manila, O. C.

Aug. 4, 1869

Aug. 4, 1869

S. W. Reed, Laguna

2318

Aug. 5, 1869

Aug. 5, 1869

Aug. 5, 1869

Aug. 5, 1869

Aug. 5, 1869

Aug. 5, 1869

Aug. 5, 1869

Aug. 5, 1869

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